Amnsemente

AGADEMY-8:15-The Old Homostend.

AMBERG THEATRE-8-Cruckin Carver of Ammergau.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR BUILDING-10 a. m. 10 p. m.—Industrial Exhibition.

IROADWAY THEATRE—S—The Ugly Duckling.

IJOU THEATRE—S:15—A Texas Steer. CASING-8:18-Foot Jonathan.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Bettom of the Sca.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Last Word.

DALYS THEATRE-S:10-Ino Wax Tablesus.
GARDEN THEATRE-S-Sunset and Dr. Bill.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Minstrels.
HAMMERSTEIN'S HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-3:15-Twelfth Night.

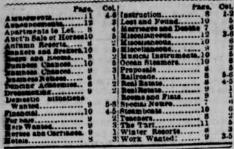
KOSTER & BIALS-2 and 8-Carmencita.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ANPHITHEATRE-

a. m.-Horse Show.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Pair MINER'S STH-AVE, THEATRE-8:15-All for Her. NEW PARK THEATRE-8:15-Hendrik Hudson

NIBLO'S GARDENGS-Nero.
PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Middleman.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-S:15-Men and Wome
STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-The Clemencesu Case. TAR THEATRE S-The Senator. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The County Fair. 14TH-ST. THEATRE & Blue Jeans. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8 Vaudeville.

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Business Notices.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELET

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is said that many cures have resuited from Professor Koch's remedy for consumption; nothing is yet known of the nature of the process == The Humboldt medal has been awarded to the Norwegian explorer Nansen Three thousand shoe workers have been thrown out of employment at Erfort. == Several survivors of the Vizcaya arrived at Havans. === The Comte de Paris and his party have arrived in

Domestic .- It was declared in Albany that Governor Hill was a candidate for the United States enate. === The Rev. Father Burtsell his first sermon in Rondout. === The Irish Members of Parliament spoke in Boston. - Minister Lincoln denied the story that he was about to resign. == In a political riot at Fairmount, Ind., one man was killed and several wounded. == The reports of Secretary Noble and Secretary Rusk have been issued. === The Anarchists of Chicago celebrated the hanging of Spies and his compan-

City and Suburban.-The American Committee for the Relief of Famine Sufferers in Ireland has temporarily withdrawn its appeal. === A widow from Kentucky was rescued from a "green-goods" gang. — Harvey Fisk, the banker, died.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer and generally fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 52 7-8.

The police of New-York are not easily surprised, but just now they are dilating with a new emotion. One of the keen-eyed detectives on Saturday peunced upon a "green-goods" man who had got a Kentucky woman in the toils. Masculine victinis of "green-goods" operators have been muiherous, but this is the first instance, according to the police records, in which a woman has been taken in. Her experience, which she narrated after reading the Bible in her cell yesterday, forms an interesting story. Its chief value is as a warning, but warnings of this nature, unfortunately, generally fail to reach those who most need them.

The second annual report of the Department of Agriculture, which Secretary Rusk has just transmitted to the President, if it can be fairly judged from the abstract published this morning, is an interesting and important document. The wisdom of establishing this Department is no longer seriously questioned, and the selection of Governor Rusk to take charge of it was a happy one. In the report Mr. Rusk emphasizes the importance of a larger appropriation for publication, in order to make the results of the Department's work and experiments easily available. The suggestion will be appreciated by those in whose interest this information is collected.

As time goes on it becomes more evident that Smith M. Weed's pronunciamento that he, and he alone, was to be United States Senator in case the Democrats carried the Legislature was made without authority. Our Albany correspondent telegraphs that Governor Hill denies having made any pledges to Weed. It is also pretty clearly understood among politicians in that city that Hill means to appropriate that Senatorship himself. Really that seems to be his only chance of keeping a grip on his party, whatever may take place in 1892. Otherwise at the ead of his term as Governor in 1891 he would be only a private citizen; and probably he perceives that as a private citizen he would not be of much account politically.

A considerable portion of the annual report of Secretary Noble, of which a comprehensive summary is furnished to-day from our Washington office, is devoted to the Indian problem. Every right-minded American will rejoice that the problem is being solved, not perhaps with rapidity, but with steady progress that gives queurance of substantial and lasting results. The liberality of the Government toward the ladians is shown by the fact that, although there are only some 250,000 of them, not less

ent is clearly within reasonable bounds

enough for the Indians for all time. A highly satisfactory feature of the Indian question is the increasing extent to which lands in severalty are being allotted to them. The other topics treated of by Secretary Noble show that the year has been an active and important one, including as it did the taking of the Eleventh Census.

Major McKinley is not in the least distressed by his own defeat, and he is confident that the doctrine of Protection is stronger than it ever was before. As to the future effect of the Mc-Kinley bill, he has no doubt that the sober sense of the country will soon view it in the right light and appreciate the great benefits which it will confer upon American working-The brief interview with the chairman of Ways and Means which we publish breather a spirit which we believe Republicans generally share. They have no reason for looking to the future with anything but hope and confidence.

FOTING FOR A CHANGE.

The voters who turned the scale on Tuesday wanted a change. In the stock market the change began on Wednesday. Up to that time there had been strong resistance to decline, based on confidence that unparalleled prosperity of the country would result from Republican measures. Tuesday's voting made people uncertain whether the protective policy would continue to enhance National prosperity, and showed that unlimited silver coinage was not unlikely to come. American and foreign halders of securities did not think this a situation calculated to make stocks more valuable, and sold vigorously. It is more than three years since so great a decline in the average value of stocks has occurred in any other week as occurred between Monday night and Saturday noon of last week. The average price dropped nearly \$4 per share, and is now lower than it had been for two years gad a half.

This state of things came when business in all parts of the country was extraordinarily active and failures were relatively few. In the month of October exchanges at all clearing houses outside New-York were larger than in any other month in the history of the country, the earnings of railroads were larger than in any previous year at this season, the exports to foreign countries were greater in value by several millions than in any previous month, and the value of imports, if not quite the greatest ever known in any month, was scarcely surpassed in only one previous month. The volume of currency was greater than it ever had been before, and speculation outside the Stock Exchange had not been particularly active, while in stocks it had been painfully dull; and yet the pressure of legitimate business made money comparatively scarce at most commercial centres. It was under circumstances peculiarly calculated to inspire confidence in the commercial and industrial future that the election was held, which is supposed to proclaim a determination to change the Nation's policy, and that supposed declaration of purpose was not unnaturally considered good reason for selling

The published demands of the Farmers Alliance, and its complete victory in some Western States and great strength in others, were not of a nature to encourage owners of stocks or bonds. After all the extreme and almost communistic legislation of the last few years regarding invested capital, new and even more destructive demands were well calculated to make holders apprehensive. At the same time thousands of manufacturers, who were about to enlarge establishments or put up new works, were caused to hesitate. The fear of a repeal of duties on which their success depends is to many a strong reason for entering into no new undertakings. There are also many financial institutions which hold the resources of others decessor Hill, will be distinctively whiskey's viduals. This has resulted in the establishinvested in securities payable, principal and in terest, in lawful money, and the complete triumph of a party committed to unlimited silver coinage was not to such institutions a reason for

preferring securities to cash. The past is secure, and the people will learn from their official records that the last month prior to the elections was in all respects the most prosperous in the whole history of the country. With wages larger than ever before and rising, with a multitude of new establishments preparing to demand more labor, the unparalleled purchases by the people attested their ability to purchase and consume. Such were the latest fruits of Republican policy, before the voters thought fit to alter the prospect by adverse majorities. Men do not invest millions in great manufacturing works as a gamble, and if they seriously apprehend a change of duty within a year or two, they may decline to invest until the sky is clearer. Hence it would not be strange if part of the beneficent results of the new tariff should thus be prevented, for some years to come, by elections which immediately reopen agitation and revive

SALARIES FOR BRITISH LEGISLATORS. The introduction in the British Parliament of a bill to compensate members will be regarded with scanty approval by the wealthy Conservatives, who look upon the House of Commons as a sort of club for the entertainment of men of independent means. Similar measures heretofore formulated have invariably met a speedy defeat. It is time. however, that something was done for the relief of poor legislators and the extension of the representative character of the body by the removal of what has practically amounted to a money test. Men of eminent fitness have been kept out of public life in England solely

through their inability to support the pecuniary exactings of a Parliamentary life. An adequate emolument for members of Parliament might perhaps lessen the exclusiveness of that assembly, but it would tend to increase the number of really representative men who have of late found their way inside its, walls. The proposed stipend of \$1,500, which is less than that of a New-York Alderman and little larger than the salary of many State Senators and Assemblymen, will strike most Americans as painfully out of keeping with the vaunted dignity of the office. In this country a Congressman finds \$5,000 and milenge little enough to provide for his own maintenance and the incidental expenses to which an expectant constituency subject him. To be sure, the manner and duration of his service compel a larger expenditure than his British colleague is called on to meet. Yet he may live as he pleases. He is not in danger of incurring the reproaches of his associates if he condescends to seek shelter at an ordinary boarding-house, and nobody predicts that the foundations of the Union are threatened if he appears in public in a ready-made suit of

In countries like England, France and America it is clear that a money qualification is a hindrance rather than a help in the selection of competent legislators. Its imposition in the case of the Deputies chosen in the old Empire of Brazil did not seem to entail the anticipated safeguards of prudence and sagacity. Gerhan 116,000,000 acres of land have been set many, like England, makes it impossible for a cir use. The head of the Interior poor man to sit in the federal assembly. In astonishing what silly things he will accept and is clearly within reasonable bounds. Belgium Deputies not permanently resident in what preposterous folly, he will commit under

when he says that two-thirds of this land might | Brussels receive a little over \$80 a month dur-be restored to the public domain and still leave | ing the session of the Chamber, but Senators are required to pay a money tax. Nobody has proved that the Senate excels the lower house in ability. It is true that the possession of independent sources of income, other things being equal, should enable a representative to devote more time and attention to the service of those who elected him than one dependent on his own exertions for his daily bread and constantly harassed by the meanest of cares. Yet the mere fact of that possession by no neans implies a genius for legislation or zeal in the public service. The salary of a Con-gressman never has been large enough to become the object of disreputable copidity. It has unquestionably promoted the efficiency of its recipient, and without it some of our ablest legislators would be forced back into private

A POINT OR TWO WORTH CONSIDERING. "In so far as the Democrats triumphed on Tuesday in Oneida County," remarks "The Utica Herald" in reviewing the local campaign, they owe their success to stay-at-home Republicans." An examination of the returns from Oneida entirely substantiates this statement. Although Mr. Bentley, the Democratic Congressional candidate, was elected by a few hundred majority, still, as "The Herald" points out, "he falls sixty-one short of receiving as many votes as Mr. Wemple (Dem.) had for Controller last year when he was beaten in the county 731; . . . he has 2,181 fewer votes than Grover Cleveland had in 1888 when the Republicans gave Benjamin Harrison 1,965 majority, and he has 2,431 fewer votes than John D. McMahon (Dem.) had for Congress two years ago when James S. Sherman (Rep.) had ,292 majority in the county."

These figures tell their own story-they tell it in italies so that he who runs cannot miss its significance. The Republicans of Oneida simply beat themselves at the ballot-box last week. They neglected to put forth their whole strength; their full vote was not polled. The disastrous consequence was that a Congressional district which could easily have been held was captured by the Democrats. If Oneida was the only county which had made such a record it would hardly be worth while to direct the general attention of Republicans throughout the State to the figures in question. But the frozen truth is that the Oneida returns, so far as they are an indictment of the fidelity of Republicans to the welfare of their party. have their counterpart in not a few other districts in this State. Why was Benjamin II. Williams defeated in the XXXIId? Or Colonel Davis in the XXXIIId? How did it happen that Tracey received such a bouncing maority in the XIXth? As one surveys the political field he is prompted to ask these questions and several others of like tenor, while the same answer fits them all. That the Republicans of New-York held their own neither in the Congressional nor the Assembly districts is due in a very large measure to the stay-at-home Republicans.

But why did these Republicans stay away

from the polls last Tuesday? During the off political months the Republican county committees and the other organizations which are entrusted with the management of the party ought to find out why--in case they do not know ready-and they ought to address themselves the important work of converting these passive Republicans into Republican voters and Republican workers. If this sort of post-election campaigning is earnestly and judiciously prosecuted we can gain next November all we lest last Tuesday-we can elect a Republican Senate and Assembly and crown our labors by placing a Republican in the Governor's chair. If it is not thus prosecuted the result of the elections of 1891 may be the complete triumph of the rum power-a Legislature Democratic in both its branches, a Governor who, like his pre-Governor. We trust the committees will receive this suggestion in the spirit in which it is given. The Republicans got a bad whipping this time, a very bad one. But the setback can be turned into a signal advantage if, instead of simply mourning our losses or simply resolving that we must do better next time, we set ourselves to probing for the causes of our defeat with a view to finding and applying the necessary remedies. This year in one district the leadership too closely represented boss-ship, in a second the nominations were unfortunate, in third the conflicting "claims" of counties for recognition" were not adjusted to the general atisfaction, and so on. Now there is no reason why these provocations to Republicans to stav at home on Election Day should operate in the next campaign. Let our friends in the districts where there has been trouble of any sort get together and talk over their differences with the loyal determination to settle them and to pursue a policy which will prevent their recurrence. We confidently believe that the great mass of Republicans, all genuine Republicans, will say amen to this. And if perchance there are Republicans of another sort, the party has no use for them.

THE COMING OF THE GHOSTS.

General Miles adds his testimony to that of the Indian Agent at Standing Rock as to the new fanaticism which has sprung up among the Sioux. It is undoubtedly a serious affair. class of savages is more widely imaginative than the American Indian, and none is capable of wilder work under the influence of religious delusion. These facts are particularly true of the Sioux, and although this new dream of conquest is not confined to the Dakota tribes, it seems to have originated among them, and is receiving its greatest power for harm from their belief in it. They are not only by far the most numerous body of wild Indians now living, but they are the bravest, the cruelest, the most fanatical and the least tractable. They have the best leaders and the largest resources. They are, of all, the most devoted to their tribal customs. They are proud of their history, loyal to their traditions and faithful to their chief men. A large body of them is still wild, implacable and vicious. The Indians composing it rarely appear at the agencies and cling tenaciously to their barbarous ways. They entertain a vast contempt for the white man's civilization, and keep their minds ever dwelling on the time when the Indian will again be supreme on the soil of which they consider that he has been despoiled only as a punishment of the Almighty.

The Coming of the Ghosts is not a strange idea to the Indian mind. In one form or an other it is a common superstition, and although large sections of every tribe have seemed, from time to time, to grow weaker in the faith they put in it, there is no doubt that concerted action on the part of their chiefs and medicine-men might easily revive it. Fortunately, the red man has only a feeble talent for organization. Men like Joseph, the Nez Perces, able to direct large bodies of savages and to compel obedience to his will, are exceedingly rare, and when they have developed in the past our great Christian Government has generally succeeded in bribing them before they did much harm. But it is almost impossible to eradicate superstition from the mind of an Indian, and it is what preposterous folly he will commit under

its evil influence. In many cases no amount of education suffices to break its spell, and Indians who have been taught in Eastern schools and have become familiar with the life of great cities have thereafter taken the most conspicuous parts in fanatical disturbances.

Two or three years ago a crazy notion, not

wholly unlike the one now agitating so many

of the tribes, got abroad among the Crows of Montana, and its results well illustrate the effect of religious fanaticism among these people, and afford a sharp admonition to the In-dian Bureau as to its present duty. The Crows, be it remembered, are slothful; spiritless beggars, wholly unlike the cruel Sioux or the daredevil Cheyennes. And yet, dull and cowardly as they are, they were quickly worked into a humor which did not subside without bloodshed, and which might have been particularly harmful had not the first blood that was spilt been the blood of the scamp who caused the trouble. A young chief, who enjoyed the dithyrambic title of Hangs-Up-His-Tail, went about proclaiming that he could make a medicine which would render the white man's bullets harmless, and that if the Crows would receive his medicine and then go and expel the troops from Fort Custer they would take the leading place among the Indian family in the redemption of the Western plains from the white man. Hangs-Up-His-Tail's scheme, it will be noticed, is substantially that which the expected Messiah is counted on to execute. Both agree to render the Indian impervious to bullets and thus place the white man at his mercy. This crazy Crow stalked up and down the bluffs along the Little Big Horn, and performed his incantations so effectually that he soon had a small army of followers, and the Crow Agency was practically in his possession. In this emergency a cavalry company from Fort Custer was summoned, and it was soon evident that some fighting had to be done to get hold of Hangs-Up-His-Tail. Fortunately, at the first fire, the medicine chief himself fell, and his fellowers reluctantly abandoned their dream. Its power for harm, however, had been clearly demonstrated.

AN INTERESTING EDUCATIONAL MOVE-

MENT. Elsewhere will be found an interesting ac count of a hopeful educational movement which has been recently started in the Episcopal Church. A body known as the Church University Board of Regents was created by the last General Convention, whose function it is to promote a higher and broader scholarship in the Episcopal Church. The Board will aim to accomplish this, first, by holding special examinations at which the students in the various denominational colleges will be entitled to compete. To those who successfully attain a certain percentage, a resident fellowship, or a travelling scholarship, worth five or six hundred dollars a year and good for a term of years, will be awarded. The holder of a fellowship will pursue a post-graduate course at some American college, while the holder of a scholarship will pursue a similar course at a foreign university. Possibly also the Board may decide to grant degrees to graduates of colleges who successfully pass a prescribed examination.

The second object of the Board is to act as the educational working arm and eye of the Church in planting new institutions of learning and sustaining those that already exist and deserve to succeed. Strange as it may seem, in spite of the high average intelligence of its members, the Episcopal Church is weak in its educational institutions. They cannot be compared with similar institutions in other Christian bodies in either financial strength or high scholarship. This has been largely due to the fact that the Church has hitherto possessed no comprehensive scheme of education. The building and support of schools and colleges has rested entirely with dioceses or indino real need, and for which also there was no support. In this way large sums of money have been virtually wasted. The Church has indeed a few excellent denominational colleges, but they have little more than a local representation, and Episcopalians generally take only a languid interest in them.

The scheme which this University Board of Regents has mapped out appears to be an excellent one and to deserve the cordial support of all Episcopalians. Ultimately it contemplates the consolidation of all the denominational colleges into one or more great universities, with the power to grant degrees vested in the Board of Regents. Local pride and sectional jealousy may stand in the way of this consolidation for many years; but if the laity generally will heartily support the new movement, there is little doubt that the colleges will gradually fall in line. While this may mean the elimination of some institutions and the absorption of others, it will vastly increase the strength and efficiency of those that will Temain, and raise the standard of sound scholarship throughout the Church. The aims of the Board are in line with a marked tendency of the age, which is to have fewer and better colleges. There is no room for doubt that the undue multiplication of struggling colleges in this country has been detrimental to the interests of education, not, however, because they are small, but because they have no real reason for being, and because, also, their standard of scholarship is necessarily low. Any movement, therefore, which looks to a reform in this matter deserves the sympathy and aid of all who desire to promote sound learning and broad scholarship in American institutions of learning.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The last week was as disastrous to stockholders as to Republicans. There has been for some months a tendency toward decline, which cliques controlling stocks have resisted with great obstinacy. But after the election the resistance almost com-pletely disappeared. During the last week the average price of stocks, exclusive of trusts, declined \$3 86 per share, and is now the lowest since the last week in March, 1888, and, with the exception of that week, the lowest since May, 1886. In Wall Street, as in England, unlimited silver coinage is regarded as one probable result of the election, and that would not make American securities more attractive. Granger legislation played the mischief with stocks for years, but the little finger of the Farmers' Alliance is thicker than the Grangers' loins. With a party completely victorious in some Western States which means scarcely less than outright confiscation of railroad property, and in other States so strong that demagogues are certain to court its favor, the outlook for securities is certainly not better than it was a year ago.

Apart from all political considerations, the mar-

ket was disturbed by the urgent demand for money throughout the country. Those who hoped that the gain in the interior had ceased find themselves disappointed. Saturday's bank statement was a completion of the statement of the preceding week, which showed no loss of money by banks, though more than \$2,000,000 had certainly gone to the country. Last week, though not more than \$1,-500,000 appears to have gone to the interior, the banks reported a decline of over \$4,000,000 in their reserves. The Treasury paid out more money than it took in by \$1,000,000, besides issning as much more silver notes, but its issues do not seem to have affected New-York. In the Treasury and the New-York banks there are nearly 23,000,000 less than a fortnight ago, although

about the same amount has been added to the Treasury notes outstanding. This shows that the demand at other monetary centres is still pressing, and, while money is easier at Boston and Phila-delphia, it is still in urgent demand at Chicago and many other Western and Southern points. The country districts are said to be well supplied. but the return to centres of trade is a little

slower than usual.

Then the Bank of England, apparently apprehending trouble in the London stock settlement this week, held an emergency meeting on Friday and advanced its rate to 6 per cent. The trouble at London is not with American securities only, but these have just now declined most, and Americans are the securities for which the supposed to be a market. When men cannot sell Argentine land mortgages at any price, but can take a loss on American railroad shares and bonds, they have to do what they can. The enormous excess of exports over imports in October, with a prospect of greater excess hereafter, on account of curtailment of imports by the tariff, threstened a drain of gold which the Bank of England could not afford to permit. Besides, business men in England are quick to see that the repeal of the new tariff, which the elections appear to them to promise, would mean serious and prolonged prostration of industries here, and they do not quite realize that a Congress elected last week will probably not assemble until December of next

Breadstuffs declined last week sharply, wheat 4 1-4 cents, corn 1 3-8, and oats 1 cent, exports wheat and corn being still far below last year. The theory that Europe can be compelled to buy at any price that Chicago may accept does not get much support from grain movements, for the Pacific Coast continues shipping at about former prices, while the mipments from the Atlantic Coast are very small. Cotton, on the other hand, moves the more freely because of a further decline in price, which was a quarter of a cent last week, and the crop is by some now supposed to be nearly 8,000,000 bales. Pork products are lower, though they are freely exported, the number of hogs packed since March exceeding last year's by about 2,000,000, or 33 per cent. The movement of oil is also heavy, and the price has declined over 2 cents. Dairy products grow dearer rapidly, as is natural after the partial failure of some crops, and refined sugar is lower. Tin and lead are both lower than a week ago, and the general average of prices is but a small

and the general average of prices is but a small fraction higher.

The wool market is much more quiet, though purchases of manufacturers are supported by large orders for goods. The spring season, as to fancy dress goods, has been remarkably short and satisfactory, and most of the mills have orders sufficient for full work, with more remunerative prices than they have known for years. The market for flannels is stronger, though with no change in prices, but the men's wear commission trade has been disturbed by some failures, and the subject of long credit ta clothiers is again much agitated. A heavy sale of bleached cottons

The wool market is much more quiet, though blanks ticket. There was only one in the field, but he got out his pencil and leoked it over and said:

"I reckon dat first man on heah is Mars Wheelock. He called me nigger 'tother day, an' I'll scratch he off."

He ran his pencil through the name and went on:

"Can't make out dat second name, but I reckon dt's a club at me once, an' I can't work on the couldn't read he followed the list down one by one and scratched out each name in succession, alleging some excuse in each case. When there were no more to scratch he scratched his head instead and said:

"Why, day is all dun gone off de ticket, an' so dey ain't no use to put it in an' squabble around."—(Detrot Free Press. much agitated. A heavy sale of bleached cottons at prices much below the market is attributed to accumulation of goods, while colored cottons are strong. An advance of about 2 1-2 per cent is noted in hosiery, and some hope that 10 per cent more may be obtained next season, but the state of demand and supply hardly seems to justify that expectation. Iron is not materially changed, though Bessemer and rails appear weaker, and one large lot of Southern foundry No. 1 is said to have been sold at very low figures. The orders for most finished products of iron and steel continue enough to keep the works well employed. The boot and shoe trade is larger than in any previous year, and the building trades are mentioned as unusually active at many cities.

The volume of business continues larger than ever, though for the first week of November the ncrease over last year in clearing house exchanges was but 5 per cent, probably owing to the great interest in elections. In October the increase outside New-York was over 14 per cent, and the aggregate was \$2,200,000,000, consider ably greater than in any previous month. It is particularly noticed that the imports, at least at New-York, do not yet show the decline anticipated, those of last week exceeding those of the corresponding week last year by 40 per cent,

The Manhattan Railway manager declares that there is no truth in the report that the electric light is to be adopted on our eleva A confirmaion of the report would have been hailed with joy by thousands of travellers whose eyes have been strained by attempting to read under the present conditions. Nevertheless, the elevated railroad people express willingness to adopt any system that can be proved to work satisfactorily. This standing offer ought to stimulate the inventors who desire to achieve fame and fortune, for the man who solves the problem for these roads may rest assured of both.

In the opinion of "The Buffalo Courier," expressed after reading the report of the working of the new ballot law on Tuesday, the reformed method of voting "has come to stay." Undoubtedly; yet if David B. Hill could have had his way it would not have come at all.

The appointment of Captain N. M. Brooks as Superintendent of Foreign Malis in the Postoffice Department is a deserved promotion, and is in harmony with approved Civil Service reform principles. Captain Brooks has been chief clerk of the foreign-mails office for a number of years, and is thoroughly familiar with the work he will be called on to do in his new office. His efficient service at his former post is a guarantee of the faithful performance of duty as Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

The Republicans may be somewhat cast down, but, like the Apostle, they are very far from being destroyed. Their chastening for the present eemeth not joyous but grievous, but hereafter Republicanism in this country will bear abundantly the fruits which have so blessed the Nation

The Board of Aldermen are about to go through the annual form of passing in review the work of the Board of Estimate. This is one of the curious survivals in our municipal affairs. As a matter of fact, the Aldermon have no power whatever over the budget which the Board of Estimate has made up, and it is decidedly to the interest of the city that they haven't. No taxpayer would be willing to trust the Aldermen with the appropriation of a penny for any purpose. Still, the City Fathers have a nominal right to pass upon the budget, and they mean to exercise it. If they choose to make any recommendations, however, there isn't the slightest probability of their being heeded. Still, it can do no harm to let them exercise their ancient prerogative, and it is easily possible that devoting some attention to this matter may keep them out of serious mischief.

PERSONAL.

The Deaconess's Home, to be established in me of Mrs. Lucy Hayes, the late wife of ex-President Hayes, will be located in Washington. The purpose of the institution is the proper training and education of deaconesses, and it is proposed to make it a lasting credit to the Methodist denomination.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, was taken alarmingly ill on Thursday last, and was threatened with pneumonia. It was hoped, however, that by needing his physician's order to stay indoors for a new days he would get through all right. The new Solicitor-General of Scotland, Sir Charles John Pearson, is forty-seven years old.

Count von Hartenau, better known as Prince Alex-nder of Battenberg, has been appointed colonel of

on Austrian regiment.

President Harrison now devotes a good portion of President Harrison now devotes a good portion of each morning to work on his annual message to Congress. He is thus engaged at the square deak that stands between the two long windows in his office on the second floor of the Executive Mansion. He is not making a consecutive story of the message. It is written piecemeal, and the pieces are put together by the President, with the assistance of Private Secretary Halford, when the message is complete. The President does not dictate his message. He sits at his deak

The illness of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge calls to mind in Chicago this incident, which occurred during his visit to America: The late Emory Storrs was then one of the leading Chicago lawyers, and he gave to Lord Coleridge and his party a sumptuous dinner at the Leiand Hotel. The diffier had been much noised about and a bill collector named Nolan, who had the Leiand Hotel. The diffier had been much noised about, and a bill collector named Noian, who held some unpaid bills of Mr. Storrs, determined to levy on the viands for the amount of his client's claim. Having secured an attachment he was preparing to enforce it, when some friends of the Chicago lawyer, seeing the fix he was in and anxious to save the honer of the Chicago har in the eyes of a distinguished stranger, made good the amount. The bills thus providentially settled, the dinner proceeded, Lord Collecting little knowing how narrowly he escaped having his terrapin selsed on by the deputy-sheriffs.

Fran Charlotte Embden, who recently Fran Charlotte Embden, who recently celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of her birth, and who is the only sister of the poet Heinrich Heine, was born a year after he was, and in childhood especially they were much together. Being older than she, he always acted as her protector. One day she had to write a composition for her teacher, and after struggling at her task to no purpose for some time, she told her brother of her plight. He sat down and wrote such a brilliant composition that when his sister handed it in the next day as her own the deception was immediately discomposition that when his sister handed it in the aday as her own the deception was immediately covered. The schoolmaster at once visited the par of the children, not to urge that Heinrich and Clar be punished, but to compliment their father and mon having so gifted a son. In his works and let Heine often referred to his sister as his "bet lasta." Fran Embden is the subject of many attems now from admirers of her brother and was cently visited by the Empress of Austria. Her band, Moritz Embden, to whom site was married 1822, died in 1866.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The fact has just come to light in Brooklyn that a man who wanted to be a policeman and was found to be under the required height secured a second exbe passed. The mystery was explained when it was ascertained that he had half an inch of cork sewed into the heels of his stockings. It is a weakness in the Civil Service law that it provides no punishment for the fraudulent practices of which this is a sample. Some time ago in the same city one man was found to have personated another in a physical examination.

Tricks of that kind ought by rights to be made punish-

Theodore Thomas, it is said, is to receive \$50,00 for spending three years at Chicago in elevating the musical tastes of the community. Fifty thousant dollars is a large sum of money, but just think of the

Making Sure of It.—He—You remember you said last night that you would be a sister to me all my life?! 3he—Yes, I did.

He—Well, I proposed to your sister Kate this after noon, and, judging by what she said, I rather think you will.—(Somervil's Journal.

A correspondent of "The Philadelphia Press" tells the following story about the late Mr. Mudie:
One evening Lady Ashburtor gave a brilliant reception. Among her guests was Mr. Mudie, whose name was then—1850—just becoming known. During the evening he found himself standing near Carlyle, the evening he found himself standing hear Carlyle, who at once singled him out and, and looking him full in the face, said in his brusquest manner, with his broad Doric accent: "So you're the man that divides the sheep from the goats! Ah!" he went on, giving strong emphasis to his words, "it's an awfu' thing to judge a man. It's a more awfu' thing to judge a book, for a book has a life beyond a life. But it is with books, as it is with men. Broad is the road that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat; and narrow is the way that leadeth life, and few there be that find it." Mr. Mudie h his ground boldly enough when thus attacked as the man who had set himself up as a censor librorum. "In my business I profess to judge books only from a commercial standpoint, though it is ever my object to circulate good books and not bad ones."

'Tis the end of your summer vacation,
To-night you must bid me good-bye,
It seems strange, though I knew separation
Must come with the end of July;
Is it wrong if I weep when you leave me,
Is it wrong if I think of you more,
It would not be wrong, oh, believe me,
If I had but met you before.

To-night, as we walked in the flicker
of lights that burned dim by the sea
I felt as my heart-beats came quicker
The meaning of parting to me:
From to-day, but one step to the morrow
But a word and my day-dream is o'er,
Brief joy dearly bught by long sorrow,
Oh, would I had met you before!

Like a tendril of ivy entwining
Some column forgotten, thy love
Has grown 'round my heart, and repining seems like mocking the sunlight above
But 'twere better I never had met you.
Than to think of you thus evermore,
Time was when I need not forget you,
Why did I not meet you before! The last strains of the music are dying,
The last rays of the moon hiss the sea,
The last moments of bliss are swift-flying
That will never again come to me;
For the last time thy strong arms are guid
My steps as we swing o'er the floor,
To the magic of Waldteufel gliding
As oft we have glided before;

The last throb of the music is ending.
Like a heart that is breaking it dies.
Above me thy dear face is bending.
There is something like tears in your eyes;
And must we at such times dissemble
And smile when the heart is so sore?
God help us! I pray and I tremble.
Oh, would I had met you before!
—(George Trimble Davidson, in The Theatre.

"On the day on which President Buchanan Joine "On the day on which President Buchanan Joines the Church," says Andrew S. Thomas, of Louisville, Ky., "I was lounging about in my library with three friends; and I was reading out of the paper the fact that Buchanan joined the Church. At that very moment we feit the earthquake shock, which is reducembered as a very severe one. Hardly had the trembling when one of the group agrang to his feet and coased, when one of the group sprang to his feet exclaimed: "Gentlemen, Buchanan has joined Church—and the devil laughs so hard he shakes

The Chicago Way.—Three Chicago men gave big odds to get election bets and have the stakes put into the hands of a certain man. When they could get no more bets he pretended to have been held up, and the losers can only grin and bear it.—(Detroit Free

"Withvall his genius," says Henry Bacon, the Boston artist, "William Hunt really hurt the Boston artists in the past; they have thought that they could do without much work what he could do after years of work. It is the same with Carolus Duran. He can make a dash and a splash, and it will be a great and unished picture. Let a student try to do that sort of thing, and he slops over the edges; you would say, 'Yes, it is well beguu; finish it.' Verestchagin; are his things here now at this moment? I knew him ton years ago. What sort of man is he? Very disagreeable, a regular Tartar, ready to take out his revolver if the least thing went against him. There are those who have called him mad, but it is a madness with a great system in it—force. Do you know the chromo "With all his genius," says Henry Bacon, the Boston great system in it-force. Do you know the chromo has done everything for art in this country? I mean it has done everything for are in the country? I mean the didn't chromo many poor things; the good ones taught people a good deal more than they knew, all over the country; we must own that the chromo really has done a good deal."

I had ridden 200 feet on a Market-st. gri philadelphia, and the conductor had just to fare, when the cable broke and the car came to still. Everybody got up and went out without acting as if the occurrence had been exper

"Certainly."

And the car stops here for
"Can't tell, sir."

But I want to go on."

Nobudy's interfacing."

"Nobody's interfacing."

"But I want my nickel back."

"Now hear him!" exclaimed the conthree or four people who lingured about

"But I paid to go to the foot of Marke.

"So you did, but subject to dispense!

"And you call this one!"

"They're always on the side of the company, they!"

"By no means. Why, only yesterday I had a die in my car before I got his fare, and we were that much, and do you suppose I raised a 'hick' a it and rave myself away as no gentleman!"—(Del Free Press.